The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,245.

Price 3d.] EDINBURGH, THURSDAY, MAY 10. 1787.

MURDER.

WHEREAS, on Tuesday the 6th instant, Mr Ralph Babe, merchant, and one of the constables of this town, was most cruelly and barbarously murdered by William Brown, blue dyer, and George Carmichael, shoemaker, both of Newry—I William Glenny, treasurer of the association of this town for preserving the peace, and prosecuting offenders, by order of said association, do promise to pay to the person or persons, who will apprehend and lodge in any of the goals of this kingdom, the said William Brown and George Carmichael, the sum of FIFTY GUINEAS; or to the person or persons who will apprehend either of the said offenders, the sum of THIRTY GUINEAS.

BROWN is about twenty-one years old, about five feet six inches high; his hands, which are remarkably large, supposed to be stained blue; brown eyes and hair, short and inclining to curl; smooth faced, fair complexion, broad made, walks wide, with a stoop, bow knee'd, and lisps when he speaks. He wore a brown coat. It is supposed he wears a wig.

CARMICHAEL is about twenty-two years old, five feet seven inches high, dark brown hair, round full face, very strong made, and wore a drab jacket.

All magistrates, collectors, surveyors, and other revenue officers, masters of ships, seamen, and others, are requested to give every aid and assistance in their power to apprehend these offenders, and to prevent them from escaping out of this kingdom. (signed) WILLIAM GLENNY.

N. B. An additional reward of FIFTY GUINEAS will be paid by the Gentleman's brother, if the Murderers are taken, and sent to Ireland to stand their trial.

NEWRY, 8th FEBRUARY 1787.

English Language in the New Town.

MR STALKER having lately resigned his public school in the Old Town, with a view to serve the inhabitants of the New Town the more effectually, continues to TEACH in that large well-aired Room in Prince's Street, No. 39. from ten to twelve, and from one to three o'clock, where all possible attention may be depended on. As he proposes taking a few Young Gentlemen as boarders, under 14 years of age, he has fitted up his house in Paterson's Court, Lawn market, (where he still resides,) for their accommodation.

N. B. Mr Stalker has a Class for Young Ladies and another for Young Gentlemen, in his house in Paterson's Court. The Gentlemen's Class has ever been found useful to the boys at the High School

☞ The terms, a Guinea per Quarter.

Archer's Hall to Let.

TO be LET for an INN, and entered to immediately, the HALL belonging to the Royal Company of Archers, Edinburgh, with the Garden and Bowling Green adjoining.

The greatest part of the Furniture necessary for the Hall belongs to the Archers, of which the tenant will have the use, and the garden is nearly all under Crop.

The Saturday Weekly Meetings for the season are now commenced, and it is requested and expected, that the members in and about town will pay all the attention to them, which is consistent with their convenience. Dinner always on the table at half past three o'clock. By order of the Counsel,

JAMES GRAY Secretary.

ROGER,

TO COVER at Kinmylies, within an English mile of Inverness, at Half-a-Guinea a Mare, and two Shillings to the Keeper.

ROGER is a remarkable sure foal-getter, and is perhaps the best horse that ever was in the north; and for strength and size, very well calculated for getting carriage or draught cattle, being full 16 hands, strong and handsomely made; of a dark brown colour, and every way well marked.

Tryst, or Market for Black Cattle.

THAT a Tryst or Market for the Sale of BLACK CATTLE, is to be held annually in time coming at Ormiclate, in the island of South Uist, and county of Inverness, on the Thursday preceding the last Wednesday of June; and as this is a central place for a large extent of country, every encouragement will be given by the proprietors to strangers and dealers who shall resort to this market.

Genuine Teas, Spirits, &c.

JAMES PEDDIE, second shop below Dumbreck's entry, south side, Head of the Canongate, Edinburgh, respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, That he has got to hand a fresh supply of remarkable fine Gottenburgh Teas, which are much superior in quality to those from London, or any other market in Europe.—The following are the very low prices he is selling at, viz.

Teas, per Pound			Spirits, per Pint.		
Best Bohea Tea,	2	0	Good Proof Whisky,	1	3
Congo,	3	0	Ditto, ditto,	1	6
Good ditto,	4	0	Strong ditto, very old,	1	8
Fine ditto,	4	6	Best Dutch Gin,	3	0
Finest Swedish ditto,	5	0	Good ditto,	2	6
Shoushong,	5	6	Best old Coniac Brandy,	4	6
Best Swedish ditto,	5	9	French ditto,	4	0
Good Green,	5	6	Good ditto,	3	0
Hyson,	7	0	Old Jamaica Rum,	4	0
Finest ditto,	8	0	Ditto, ditto, ditto,	3	6
			Ditto, ditto,	3	0

J. PEDDIE returns his grateful thanks to his Friends, for their past favours, and hopes to merit their continuance, by having always a fresh supply of goods, at the lowest prices, and of the very best qualities. Sugars to Tea and Spirit Customers at prime Cost.

Commissions from the country carefully answered.

To be LET for such a number of years as can be agreed upon, and entered to immediately,

Or Sold by Private Bargain,

THAT Lodging, being the third, fourth, and attic stories of that STONE TENEMENT of LAND, fronting the High Street of Edinburgh, over the entry to the Writer's Court, with two large cellars, one of which divided with catacombs. This lodging is just now completely painted and papered.—May be seen every day from one to three o'clock.

AND ALSO,

To be Sold by Private Bargain, That large LODGING, consisting of the two uppermost stories of the new stone Tenement of land fronting the High Street, on the north side of the Lawnmarket, opposite the head of Forrester's Wynd, with the cellar thereto belonging; which last house consists of a large kitchen and scullery, dining-room, drawing-room, four bed-rooms, and two bed-closets, besides apartments for servants, pantries, and various other conveniencies.—The house is in excellent condition, and commands an extensive and beautiful view of the New Town, Firth of Forth, and coast of Fife, and may be seen Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from one to three o'clock.

Any persons inclining to purchase, or for a lease, may apply to Mr Young writer, Dunbar's Close, Edinburgh.

Not to be repeated.

This Day is published,

In small octavo, price 1s. 6d. sewed,

THE GENTLE SHEPHERD,

A SCOTS PASTORAL COMEDY,

With the Original Scots Music to each Song—To which is added, the FAMILIAR EPISTLES,

And a Glossary explaining the Scots Words,

N. B. The music of this favourite piece alone used to sell for six times the price of this edition.

Printed for C. Elliot, T. Kay, and Co. No. 332, opposite Somerset-house, Strand—and C. Elliot, Edinburgh.

Of whom may be had,

1. Poems chiefly in the Scottish Dialect, by the late Robert Fergusson, of facetious memory, 12mo, price 2s. 6d. sewed.
2. A select Collection of Scots Poems, chiefly in the broad Buchan dialect, with a collection of Scots Proverbs, by the Rev. D. Fergusson, some time minister of Dunfermline, 12mo, price only 1s. sewed.
3. A Collection of scarce, curious, and valuable Pieces, both in verse and prose; containing the Rodondo, three parts—Arts of Politics, of Preaching, of Cookery, of Dancing, of Angling, eight parts—Of Lying, of Punning, of Taste, the Poet's Prayer, &c.—collected by the late Mr Ruddiman, 12mo, price only 3s. sewed.

TEAS, SPIRITS, AND WINES,

The whole Stock of GOODS of the deceased JOHN STURROCK, Merchant in Edinburgh.

TO be SOLD by Public Roup, at the Shop of Mr Sturrock, head of the Canongate, on Monday the 14th current, a large Assortment of

HYSON, SOUCHONG, & CONGO } TEAS.

Foreign Rum, Brandy, Geneva, and Shrub.; with all kinds of British Spirits;

Foreign, Red, and White Wine;

Porter, Strong Ale, Cyder, and Perry;

A large quantity of Loaf, Lump, and Powdered Sugars, with a great variety of other articles.

Printed catalogues to be delivered on Friday and Saturday, at the shop, where the goods will be seen.

The roup to begin *precisely* at ten o'clock, and continue till all be sold off.

N. B. Dealers and others will find it their interest to attend to this sale, as they rest assured, that a more complete assortment of goods has not been exposed at any time in this country.

Sale of Teas by Public Auction,

In the Warehouses of ALLAN, STEUART, and CO. LEITH.

ON account of the Dissolution of the Partnership of Messrs. Rae, Buchanan, and Co. of London, with whom Allan, Steuart, and Co. have been concerned in the Tea trade, the Stock of TEAS in the above Warehouses, will be exposed to SALE by public auction, upon Friday the 1st of June next, at eleven o'clock forenoon.

The stock consists of upwards of 200 chests, mostly Congos, and will be sold off without reserve if purchasers appear.

The Teas may be viewed upon the Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday preceding, and on the morning of the day of sale, when catalogues with the conditions of sale will be ready. *Leith, 10th May* 1787.

BERWICK-SHIRE.

THE act of Supply of the present year not having arrived on the 30th of April last, as expected, the COMMISSIONERS of SUPPLY are desired to meet at Greenlaw, on Tuesday the 15th of May current; to which day the meeting is adjourned.

Inverness, 30th April 1787.

IN a General Meeting of the Commissioners of Supply for the county of Inverness,

ALEXANDER CHISHOLM of Chisholm, Esq; in the Chair.

THE Meeting having taken into their consideration the Resolutions of a Meeting of Landholders held at Edinburgh upon the 20th March 1787, unanimously approve of the whole Resolutions of that Meeting respecting the qualifications of voters for the representatives to serve in the Parliament of Great Britain for this part of the united kingdom. But with respect to the last paragraph, which is expressive only of a matter for consideration, they unanimously disapprove of the suggestion therein contained, as inconsistent with every constitutional idea of the representation of the people. They ordain their sentiments on this subject to be transmitted to Mr Alexander Keith writer to the signet, and to be published in all the Edinburgh newspapers; and they appoint Messr. James Grant and William Macintosh advocates, and James Fraser writer to the signet, as Delegates, to meet with the Delegates of the other counties of Scotland to carry their resolutions into execution.

Extracted by ROBT. CAMPBELL Clerk.

N. B. The Meeting subscribed very liberally towards the establishment of an academy at Inverness.

In a General Meeting of the Freeholders, Justices of the Peace, Commissioners of Supply of the county of Nairn, held at Nairn the 30th day of April 1787, wherein JAMES BRODIE of Brodie, Esq; was chosen Preses.

THE Meeting having taken under consideration the resolutions adopted by the Landholders in Scotland, the 20th day of March last, upon the subject of creating freehold qualifications by liferent or wadset rights of superiority, were unanimously of opinion, That the difficulties and opposition to the plan of political reform proposed by the said Meeting, and transmitted by the Preses, are almost insurmountable; and humbly proposed, that instead thereof an unanimous resolution should be adopted for enforcing the present laws of election, as more constitutional and effectual; and appointed an extract of their resolution to be transmitted to Mr Alexander Keith writer to the signet, and to be published in the Edinburgh and Aberdeen newspapers.

(Signed) JAMES BRODIE P.

Extracted from the records by

ALEX. HAY Clerk.

A Contractor Wanted.

THE Magistrates of Inverness being resolved to build a NEW PRISON and COURT-HOUSE in that town, they hereby intimate to such as may be inclined to undertake for the same, That a plan lies in the Town-Clerk's Office; and that estimates will be received any day previous to the first day of June, when the most reasonable will be preferred.

Inverness, May 3. 1787.

SALE OF LANDS

In the County of Haddington.

To be SOLD by the Private Bargain,

THE HOUSE and OFFICES of CONGALTON, lying in the parish of Dirleton, with the Garden, Pigeon-house, and INCLOSURES.

For particulars apply to Charles Innes, clerk to the signet.

Clover, Rye Grass, and Lintseed.

JAMES BERTRAM, north side Grass-market, Edinburgh, has this moment received by the Edinburgh Smack, Captain Bonnar, from London, a fresh assortment of RED, WHITE, and YELLOW CLOVERS, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

☞ He has also on hand, a quantity of fine SCOTS RYE GRASS SEED, and a small parcel of SCOTS LINTSEED.

Seeds to be Claimed.

RECEIVED per the STAR, DENOON, from London, four Sacks of Seeds, marked W. W.

These Seeds are in the warehouse of John Walker, merchant, Leith; and, as this is the proper season for using them, if they are not claimed by the owners in one week from this date, they will be sold, to pay freight, and other charges. *Leith, May 10.* 1787.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JAMES HOGG, Tenant in Craigend.

BY desire of the Trustees, the creditors are hereby requested to meet in the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday next the 16th May current, at one o'clock, to give farther instructions relative to the farm.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

AS the bill for removing the Luckenbooths is now going into Parliament, as it is a public measure, every citizen is concerned, and has a right to give his opinion. I as such, and also as by profession qualified in some degree to judge in this matter, think myself called upon to throw my opinion into the scale.

I mean no offence to any particular person, when I say, That, had some of our schemes of improvement been more deliberately and maturely digested, and laid before more skilful and eminent judges, before hurrying them so violently into execution, fewer errors would have been incurred, fewer blunders! (some of them not to be amended) would have been made.

Before rushing into immediate operation, in matters of such magnitude as overturning of streets, pulling down ranges of buildings! &c. every possible consequence ought to be called in view, and its effect deliberately weighed and attended to. We often hear it said, "If the Luckenbooths were removed, what a fine long street should we have!"—But judges will not all assent to this. A street, like a high road, ought to have a proper termination; without a bounding, it is fatiguing to the eye of the traveller. Suppose the Luckenbooths removed, the view of the High Street, from the strait of the Canongate, bound'd on each side with high buildings, will terminate on the prison or Tolbooth, a most disagreeable object, and vile lump of building! Suppose that in time to be removed, the termination then rests on the Weigh-house, or is lost in the crooked lane, and mean buildings in the Castlehill Street!

Let us now consider the consequence of removing the Luckenbooths, with respect to advantage or public utility.

And, previous to this consideration, I shall not dwell upon the thought that naturally must occur, That the purchase-money of the property of the Luckenbooths must be a dead sum, yielding no return: Because, if by such a sum a public benefit, or even elegance, is to be gained, it ought to be no obstruction to the plan. But I do maintain, That by it neither of these objects will be attained. As to its being a public benefit, I beg leave to maintain the contrary; and do assert, that it will be an irremediable hurt and detriment to the High Street.

It is a common observe of strangers, particularly of our neighbours, after residing some time amongst us, That we have higher and more frequent winds blowing in the city of Edinburgh, than in London, or indeed than in any part of England. The fact must be allowed; and is certainly owing to the elevated situation of our city. In every street, too, or lane, there must be more wind blowing than in the unconfined open fields. At the extremities or openings of streets, we likewise always find a constant wind blowing: Witness on Castlehill Street, and entry to Parliament Close. And this current of air must increase, according to the exposure of the street to the wind.

It must be allowed, that two finer streets than Prince's Street and George's Street are not in Europe. Yet, without expatiating on the head, it were to be wished, that they were less subject to wind. Perhaps, however, this may in a great degree be removed, particularly in George's Street, when a church, or such other public building, shall be set down as a termination on the west end of the street, which will divert or break the current of air, that, without opposition, rushes impetuously alongst it—*vireseque acquirit eundo.*

What then must be the consequence of removing altogether the Luckenbooths?

Without prophecy, it may be foreseen, That, for the most part of the year, there will be a perpetual wind blowing along the High Street, as, when opposed to the current of air blowing from the entry of the Parliament Close, must render, at least, that part of the street often impassable, always cold and disagreeable through the whole winter, and often the spring months.

It may be said, That this is overturning the whole scheme for removing the Luckenbooths.

By no manner of means. The Luckenbooths, as it presently stands, is certainly a deformity. But this deformity may be rectified, nay even converted into an ornament. At present I shall stop here. In my next, I shall submit my plan of improvement.

ÆDILIS.

Turnpike Meeting at Kinross.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Trustees upon the Turnpike Road betwixt North Ferry and Perth, is to be held at Kinross, upon Saturday the 26th of May current, when it is expected the gentlemen from the different counties will attend.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

GIVE me leave to supply the deficiency of the narrative from Aberdeen, relative to the proceedings of the Provincial Synod in the question about the Union of the Aberdeen Colleges. The majority of one vote of thirty-six to ten, considered separately, tends manifestly to deceive the Public. The greatness of that majority was owing to the peculiar state of the question, and to the absence of many Friends of the Union, who left the House on the first decision, (viz. thirty-five to twenty) not without some indignation.

The proceedings of the second day have been totally suppressed, though not a little curious and interesting. On that day, an *Address* to the *King* against an *Union* and *Visitation* of the Colleges was not only moved and seconded, but strenuously supported by *one of his Majesty's Chaplains.* Yet the measure was exhibited by Principal Campbell, in a light so ridiculous, as being palpably absurd, indecent and disrespectful to the Sovereign, that the motion was reluctantly withdrawn, to the no small mortification and confusion of the party.

A new motion was then made, for transmitting the Synod's reasons of disapproving the specific plan of Union in the *Outlines*, to the Secretary of State for the northern department, which was carried on a division of twenty-eight to twenty. And I firmly believe, that, had the Synod sat much longer, their eyes would have been so completely opened, that the *Minority* would have become the *Majority* to all intents and purposes. Some friends of the proposed Union wished much, that the motion for an *Address* had been persisted in, as it must either have been lost on a division, or if carried, must have shown the leaders of the Synod in colours highly offensive to Government, as well as ludicrous in the eyes of the Public. But Principal Campbell, with a becoming magnanimity, would not suffer so respectable a body as the Aberdeen Synod to expose themselves so egregiously, when his eloquence was able to extricate them. I might easily expatiate, and give a *Key* which would open a scene of some curiosity. The History of Parson ——— deserves to be recorded and transmitted, along with the vote of the Synod, to Lord Sydney. "*Grimius ab uno disce omnes.*"—But, in tenderness, I forbear, and am,

SIR,

Your humble servant,

Aberdeen, April 12. 1787. A MEMBER OF THE SYNOD OF ABERDEEN.

AMERICA.

It is reported, with some degree of confidence, that the following eminent divines will compose the first Upper House of Convention (not Convocation) in the rising empire of America.

The Rev. Dr Murray, Archbishop of Boston, Metropolitan and Primate of all the States.

The Rev. Dr Smith, Archbishop of Charlestown, South Carolina, Primate of the Southern States.

The Rev. Dr Seabury, Bishop of Connecticut, (the difference of consecration to be overlooked, on account of the benefits which may result to the Church from a coalition.)

The Rev. Mr Peters, formerly mentioned, as Archdeacon to Bishop Seabury, to be consecrated Bishop of the free state of Vermont.

The Rev. Dr Provost, Bishop of New York.

The Rev. Dr White, Bishop of Maryland.

The Rev. Dr Griffith, Bishop of Virginia.

As to North Carolina and Georgia, time only can develope who are to be the Right Rev. personages; at present, a large majority of the people there seem to have their religion to seek.

The Rev. Dr Breynton is said to be appointed Bishop of Halifax; but that point, it is presumed, is not quite settled, there being other doctors who are supposed to have equal pretensions to that honour and distinction. It is true, Nova Scotia is not yet an independent state, but it undoubtedly will in time; and that time may be much nearer than is generally imagined; and then the Archbishop, whoever he is, can claim his seat in the Convention of Ecclesiastical Congress.

It is moreover said, that many warm republican Episcopalians in America, are much offended at the title of Bishops and Archbishops, as bringing to their recollection the English Hierarchy with lordly power; and wish to have Apostles, Patriarchs, or even Prelates or Archpresbyters, or some more primitive suitable terms in their stead. Indeed Boston, the original sanctuary of puritanical saints, becoming an hierarchial city, is a most surprising phenomenon, and equal to that of the Congress attending Mass in Philadelphia.

PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE.

MAY 7.

Per Quarter.	s.	s.	d.		s.	s.	d.
Wheat,	32	to 39	0	Beans,	28	to 31	0
Barley,	21	to 24	0	Tick,	23	to 27	6
Rye,	25	to 26	6	Tares,	28	to 34	0
Oats,	13	to 18	6				
Pale Malt,	31	to 33	0	Flour per Sack.			
Brown Malt,	32	to 33	6	First,		29	0
Pease,	34	to 38	0	Second,	26	to 27	0
Hog Pease,	26	to 28	6	Third,	21	to 25	0

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, *May* 5.

Dublin Caſtle, April 25, 1787.

LETTERS patent have been paſſed under the Great Seal of Ireland, appointing Gerald Forteſcue, Eſq; Ulſter King of Arms, and Principal Herald of all Ireland, in the room of Sir William Hawkins, deceaſed.

Conſtantinople, March 24.

The unuſual ſeverity of the froſt, which continued, with very little interruption, from the latter end of December till the 3d inſtant, joined to a total ſuſpenſion of the plague for upwards of thirty days, induced a hope that this city and neighbourhood were at length freed from the contagion. But it is now apparent that the open moiſt weather, which commenced the 3d inſtant, though it laſted only till the 10th, has reproduced that malady, no leſs than nine verified accidents of the plague having ſince happened in the Greek village of St Dimitri, very near Pera: So that there is great reaſon to apprehend that the contagion will again ſpread on the return of warm weather.

Vienna, April 14.

Letters from Bruno, in Moravia, adviſe, that the Emperor arrived there on Wedneſday laſt at noon, and purſued his journey the following day towards Lemberg.

War-Office, May 5. 1787.

Firſt Regiment of Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant Alexander Fraſer is appointed to be Captain of a troop, vice Thomas Cowper Hincks. Cornet John Hall to be Lieutenant, vice Alexander Fraſer.

1st Battalion of the 2d regiment of foot, Lieutenant Coll Macdonald, from the half-pay of the late 76th regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Kinloch.

37th Regiment of foot, Enſign John Elford, from the half-pay of Major Elford's late corps of foot, to be Enſign, vice Samuel Stevens.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, *May* 4.

POST-HORSE TAX.

The order of the day was read for going into a Committee of the whole Houſe on the bill for farming the poſt-horſe tax, and the motion was made that the Speaker do now leave the chair.

Mr *Sheridan* roſe and expreſſed his regret that he had been unfortunately abſent during the former ſtages of this buſineſs. It was not his intention, he ſaid, then to enter into the merits of the meaſure, as he would reſerve his particular objections till the third reading. He however was of opinion, that the bill was ſo hoſtile to the principles of the conſtitution, that he thought it his duty then to take the ſenſe of the Houſe on the motion.

The Houſe immediately divided on the queſtion, when the numbers were,

Ayes	147
Noes	100
Majority	47

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe, Mr Gilbert in the chair, and, after ſome converſation, went through the bill without a diviſion.

SPIRIT RETAILERS LICENSE.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* gave notice, that on Monday next it was his intention to bring forward a motion for laying an additional duty on the [illegible]

Paſſed Foley's divorce bill.

Ordered an account of impreſt bills.

Five accounts from the Exchequer were preſented, and referred to a Committee on ways and means.

Referred Plymouth harbour bill to a Committee.

Ordered out a new writ for Huntingdon, in the room of —— Brown, Eſq; who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Ordered an account of Somerſet-houſe expenditure, and the Scotch roads and American claims.

Ordered an account of claims from Eaſt Florida inhabitants, &c. Adjourned.

SALTASH ELECTION.

The Committee, after hearing evidence on both ſides, unanimouſly pronounced that Lord Mornington was NOT duly elected, and that Sir William Lemon ought to have been duly elected.

FROM THE LONDON PAPERS, *May* 7.

Conſtantinople, March 11. After the holding of ſeveral Divans, orders were diſpatched to the chiefs of all the troops of the Ottoman empire, to take proper meaſures, that on the firſt ſignal, the ſaid troops may be in readineſs to march; declaring at the ſame time, they ſhould anſwer with their heads for any miſcarriage that might happen through delay in the execution of theſe orders. His Highneſs afterwards appointed a Commandant-General of the army deſtined to cover the important place of Oczakow, with orders to ſet out immediately, and wait for the army that is to be ſent there. He then ſent a Firman to the Baſhaw of Romelia to recruit, and ordered a thouſand Janiſſaries to march in all haſte to Siliſtria, in Bulgaria, a very large town, but weak, ſituated on the right branch of the Danube.

Paris, April 22. The Cardinal de Rohan has obtained full liberty to appear again here, and return to his dioceſe.

From the Bannat, April 4. If we may credit ſome private letters from Conſtantinople, the Ruſſian Ambaſſador is guarded there by a body of Janiſſaries, and dare not ſtir out of his palace. It is ſaid, that on the interceſſion of the other foreign Miniſters, a term of forty days has been granted him, during which he muſt give a categorical anſwer from his Sovereign to the laſt declaration made by the Porte; and in caſe that anſwer ſhould not be agreeable to the wiſhes of his Highneſs, he muſt expect to be ſent to the Seven Towers, and then a war will be inevitable. The people of Conſtantinople breathe nothing but vengeance; they lately ſacrificed two Ruſſian ſoldiers to their fury.

LONDON, —— *May* 7.

The buſineſs in the Houſe of Peers, the beginning of this week, ſeems to be in the following order: —

To-morrow—third reading of the pawnbrokers bill.—Second reading of the inſolvent debtors bill.

Wedneſday—Writ of error, Sutton againſt Johnſtone; Judges to attend the ſame day.

Thurſday—The Judges to give their opinions on the queſtions of law put to them in the matter of Parker and Wells, and upon a queſtion of law in the matter of Pugh and Goodtitle; Committee of privileges upon the Strathallan claim.

The buſineſs in the Houſe of Commons ſeems at preſent to be as follows: —

To-morrow—Second reading of the Aberbrothick two pennies Scots bill—ſecond reading of Portſea ſmall debts bill.

Wedneſday—Conſideration of the articles of impeachment againſt Warren Haſtings, Eſq;

Thurſday—Vacant at preſent.

Friday—Mr Burke's charge againſt Warren Haſtings, Eſq; upon miſdemeanours in Oude—*cum multis aliis*—not as yet known.

Friday morning his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales viſited their Majeſties at the Queen's houſe.

In conſequence of the reconciliation between the Prince of Wales and his Royal Father, the greateſt part of the houſes at the weſt end of the town were lighted on Friday night; a grand entertainment was given at Carleton-houſe, and chearfulneſs was predominant in every houſe of public reſort on the occaſion.

Yeſterday his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales gave a ſplendid entertainment to ſeveral of the nobility at Carleton houſe.

That *ſuſpenſion* of the much deſired reconciliation between the King and the Prince of Wales, of which we gave notice on Saturday, ſtill exiſts, notwithſtanding the contrary aſſertions of the various other papers. The Prince having acceded to many obſtacles on the firſt propoſal of an accommodation, it was with alarm and amazement his friends perceived new difficulties ſtarted, ſome of which ſurprized even the Miniſters themſelves. *M. Herald.*

Mr Pitt waited on Saturday on the Prince, to *explain and qualify*, and remained with his Highneſs for two hours:—Mr Pitt was ſo well ſatisfied with this interview, that he yeſterday viſited Windſor in conſequence, and remained for the greateſt part of the day in conſultation with his Majeſty. *Ib.*

Mr Pitt returned to town late laſt night, had a meeting with ſome of the other Cabinet Miniſters—and this day at noon, is to wait upon the Prince to communicate the reſult of his deliberations. *Ib.*

Yeſterday morning a meſſenger arrived at the Marquis of Carmarthen's Office with diſpatches from Sir James Harris at the Hague, which were ſent off to the King at Windſor.

His Excellency the Pruſſian Ambaſſador is ſaid to have juſt delivered a memorial to the Miniſtry, by which it is propoſed to extend the Britiſh trade on very advantageous terms, into every part of the Pruſſian dominions.

Among the moſt beautiful females of the day, whoſe charms have not been hackneyed at Court, nor puffed in the public prints, is Miſs Macdonald, the daughter of Lord Macdonald.

Lord George Gordon declares, in the moſt poſitive manner, that nothing ſhall prevent him from ſerving Mrs Fitzherbert with a ſubpœna; and he adds, moreover, that, when he has once got the Lady into the Court of King's Bench, he will examine her himſelf.

The opinions of the Lord Chancellor and Lord Loughborough, delivered in the caſe of Elphinſtone, concerning what is called nominal and fictitious votes, it is thought muſt ſoon put an end to that mode of voting at elections, which has long been looked upon as a diſgrace to Scotland; perhaps it may pave the way for a new law for regulating elections for counties in North Britain.

At the ſale of the late Mr Bartlett's coins, which terminated on Tueſday laſt, a copper halfpenny ſold for two pounds ſixteen ſhillings, and a penny of one of our firſt kings for eight pounds ſeven ſhillings and ſixpence; another for ten guineas; a third for ten pounds fifteen; an eighteen penny piece for ſixteen guineas; the Oxford crown at twenty-ſix pounds ten ſhillings. (The purchaſer declared he was determined to have it, had it coſt him an hundred guineas!) A. Ramage's half-crown for thirty pounds.—Such is the love of *virtu*.

At the ſale of the library of the late Doctor Wright, by the Meſſ. Egertons, the lot, No. 1843, conſiſting of Marlow's tragedie of *Dido*, Queene of Carthage, printed by the Widow Orwin in the year 1594, was ſold to Mr Malone for *ſixteen guineas*; the bidders were Kemble by proxy, Mr Stevens, and the gentleman to whom it was knocked down. It is ſuppoſed to be the only perfect copy of this play that is extant.

On Wedneſday evening died, at nine o'clock, in the 59th year of her age, at her houſe in Pimlico Terrace, Mrs Yates, who has been juſtly deemed one of the brighteſt ornaments of the Engliſh ſtage.

The complaint that occaſioned her death was the dropſy, which had been gradually encreaſing for ſome years, and for which ſhe had repeatedly ſubmitted to the operation of tapping, without obtaining more than a temporary relief.

The laſt time this operation was performed, it was contrary to the opinion of her phyſician; but, from the hope natural to the ſituation, ſhe determined to try the effect of it once more, and bore it, as well as all the ſufferings incidental to the diſorder, with exemplary reſignation.

The French Miniſtry publiſhed, a few days ſince, the following paper, which declares the abolition of the Droit D'Aubine, in conſequence of the commercial treaty about to be concluded between England and France.

Louis, &c. having concluded a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with our very dear and beloved brother the King of Great Britain, for the facilitating and increaſing the commercial and civil connexion between our reſpective ſubjects, and deſiring to eſtabliſh fixed and certain principles, concerning the abolition of the Droit D'Aubine, we cannot any longer delay explaining our intentions. For theſe cauſes, &c.

ART. I. We have, and do aboliſh, in favour of the ſubjects of our dearly beloved brother the King of Great Britain, the right commonly known under the name of Droit D'Aubine, relating to ſucceſſions moveable and immoveable, which, either by teſtament, or *ab inteſtato*, may be opened in their favour, in our dominions ſituated in Europe.

II. In conſequence of this, it is allowed to all the ſubjects of the King of Great Britain, both merchants and others, without diſtinction, who may travel, ſojourn, or ſettle in the kingdom, to bequeath or give, whether by teſtament, donation, or otherwiſe, all the merchandize, effects, money, outſtanding debts, or other moveable or immoveable property which they ſhall poſſeſs in France at the period of their deceaſe.

III. Likewiſe, if any ſubject of our ſaid brother, whether ſettled in France, or only travelling, ſhall happen to die inteſtate, his legal heirs may recover their ſucceſſion, and that, whether they incline to remain or ſettle in France, or whether they chuſe to tranſport the property or the value of it out of the kingdom.

IV. The ſubjects of the King of Great Britain, their executors, aſſigns, guardians, &c. can demand the ſaid effects, cauſe them to be ſent to them, adminiſter and give legal diſcharges, on proving their titles and rights.

V. In caſe of any diſputes ariſing reſpecting the validity of the will, or other diſpoſition of the effects, they are to be ſettled by competent judges in the place where the teſtator, or diſpoſer of the property died, according to the laws, ſtatutes, and uſages received and authoriſed in the ſaid places, whether they belong to our dominions, or are foreign; and if the ſaid deciſions be formal and legal, they ſhall have the full effect when tried within the kingdom by different forms and proceſs.

VI. When any of the ſubjects of our ſaid brother preſents himſelf as the heir of another of his ſubjects who has died inteſtate, and his right be diſputed, the conteſt, as far as it concerns moveable property, ſhall be determined by the judges of the place, according to the laws of Great Britain; and as far as it concerns immoveable property, according to the laws of the place where ſuch property is found.

VII. The ſubjects of the King of Great Britain are permitted to keep houſes and goods in our kingdom, they conforming to the eſtabliſhed laws, and are to be treated as national ſubjects, and are free to ſell their goods when and in what manner they pleaſe, agreeably to the eſtabliſhed laws and uſage.

VIII. They are permitted to ſucceed as heirs to ſuch property as ſhall be left them by our ſubjects, and in this reſpect no difference is to be made between them and our ſubjects; and in caſe of diſpute, the ſaid property to be adjudged to thoſe it belongs to, according to the laws of the place where ſuch will or teſtament was made.

IX. They are to pay no drawback or deduction on any property left in this country, and the Juſticiaries, and thoſe under them, are forbid to exact any.

X. Such of our ſubjects only as ſhall ſucceed to the property of the ſubjects of our ſaid brother, are ſubjected to a deduction of ſix per cent. on the ſaid property.

XI. The laws and regulations reſpecting the emigration of our ſubjects to remain in full force, and are not altered by theſe preſents.

Signed at Verſailles, LOUIS.

Jan. 18. 1787.

In giving the above to our readers, we have left out the forms and preambles.

Friday laſt as ſome workmen belonging to Mr Brown, of Leiceſter, were digging a well in that open ſpot of ground below St Nicholas' Churchyard, at the depth of about eight yards from the ſurface of the ground, they diſcovered a curious Roman pavement, and by the ſide of it, a thick wall, running in a parallel line to the remains of that wonderful *remnant* of a ſtructure known to the inhabitants here by the name of the Jury-wall. By the ſide of it many oyſter ſhells and muſcles ſhells were found, which, as ſoon as they were produced in air, crumbled into duſt. About a foot above the pavement, in ſome looſe free-ſtone rubbiſh, a copper coin was found, with the face as perfect as if juſt come from the mint, and the features ſtrongly marked. It proves to be a coin of the Emperor Maximin, who reigned in the year of Chriſt 235; wears a remarkable ferocity in the countenance, with a thick neck and brawny ſhoulders—the inſcription quite perfect, as under: *Maximianvs. Nob. C.*—On the reverſe, *Genio Populi Romani Hercules.*

It was the intention of the Miniſter to have prorogued the Parliament this year before the King's birth-day; but now it is given up as a matter impoſſible; for, ſuppoſing the Houſe of Commons could finiſh their buſineſs by the 25th inſtant, yet, on account of the Whitſun week falling as it does this year, the buſineſs ſent up by the Commons to the Houſe of Lords will be carried ſo far back, as to render it ſcarcely poſſible for the prorogation to take place before the 9th or 12th of June next.

In the courſe of the year 1786, conſiderable augmentations have taken place in the kingdoms of natural hiſtory, particularly in the animal kingdom, of which, according to the preſent eſtabliſhment, there are 16,000 ſpecies, viz.

Quadrupeds	400
Reptiles	600
Fiſhes	1,200
Worms	2,000
Inſects	10,000
Birds	2,000

In the firſt of theſe claſſes, to the genus of *apes*, hath been added two new ones. They are in the French King's Cabinet. One of them has a long noſe, well defined; the other has 28 teeth, of which the four canine reſemble our own; nevertheleſs theſe apes feed entirely upon fruit; our canine teeth, therefore, are no proof that man is naturally carnivorous.

M. Deſfontaines, who brought this laſt-mentioned monkey to Paris, has alſo brought from Barbary an unknown ſpecies, or perhaps *variety* only, of tyger. A fox, larger than the European; his fur is yelloweſh, and his ears black. An otter, alſo larger than ours, and his fur leſs brown. And two new ſpecies of rats.

Of late diſputes have taken place between ſome of our *learned* commentators on *Shakſpeare*, as to the ſpelling of that celebrated Poet's name. They have made a great number of obſervations, and endeavoured to ſwell out their commentaries on a ſubject in no reſpect entertaining or inſtructive. But as theſe wonderful geniuſſes are not reconciled in the orthography of the name, we ſhall add to the *tedium* a few remarks, perhaps no leſs entertaining than thoſe of Johnſon, Steevens, or Malone. It has been remarked that the Poet ſpelt his name twice *Shakſpere*, and only once *Shakſpeare*;—the cauſe of this may probably be elucidated by the following facts, which may tend to determine which was our Author's mode of ſubſcribing himſelf while he remained in perfect health, as he can ſcarce be ſaid to have been at the time when he affixed the two firſt ſignatures to his will. The earlieſt of them was made while the writer's hand appears to have been affected by the diſorder which haſtened the execution of this neceſſary inſtrument. The letters in his name, therefore, are crowded together, and imperfectly committed to paper. In ſignature the ſecond, room for the *a* in the laſt ſylable of the name is oſtenſibly left, notwithſtanding, through a ſudden ſtart of the pen, that letter, although deſigned, is unexpreſſed. In the third and laſt ſignature, when our Poet ſeems to be ſo well as to be able, at leaſt, to write fairly, he ſubſcribes (with two additional words) "By me, William *Shakſpeare.*" Which, now, of the three ſignatures ſhall we adopt? One of the firſt pair, when, through weakneſs or unſteadineſs of hand, that wonderful man was unequal to the taſk of writing clearly and properly? or the laſt, when he was ſo far recovered as to be capable of ſetting down diſtinctly every letter in his name? If, in the two former inſtances, through accident, or with a view to ſhorten his labour, he might have abridged his name of one cuſtomary letter, it is ſcarce credible that he ſhould have added a ſupernumerary one in his final and moſt important ſignature, and at a time when he was ſo far in health as to be able to write with ſcrupulous correctneſs. As a further proof, his ſignature to a mortgage, in the poſſeſſion of the late David Garrick is alſo William *Shakſpeare.*

The polite diſmiſſal of the French Ambaſſador, on pretence of his being indiſpoſed, by Catherine of Ruſſia, at Kiow, his ſudden recall by the Court of Verſailles, and the ſubſequent inveſtment of Oczakoff by the Ruſſian army, bode not well to the continuance of peace amongſt the Potentates of Europe. Let not England be lulled into ſecurity; or, for one inſtant, neglect to prepare for the hour, which probably will ſoon arrive, when this kingdom muſt once more try whether or not ſhe ſtill is *Miſtreſs of the Main.*

The account ſo artfully circulated of the French Ambaſſador, who ſet off with the Empreſs of Ruſſia for Cherſon, having returned to Peterſburgh, in conſequence of a cavalier meſſage from Czarina, is contradicted from authority.

A correſpondent, lately arrived from Paris, ſays, the exile of the celebrated Necker is not owing to his having *anſwered Calonne* on his ſyſtem of Finance, for he had his Royal Maſter's permiſſion ſo to do: but to his having publiſhed his anſwer without having firſt ſubmitted it to official inſpection, in order to obtain either an approbation or a correction of it.

Anecdote for a Biſhop's table.—Not very long ago, a gentleman who ſometimes ſpeaks his mind, was dining at the table of a Biſhop, ſurrounded by gentlemen who do not always do ſo—for they were his chaplains. His Lordſhip gave much into the marvellous—to which the inferior clergy bowed aſſent. And I remember, cried his Lordſhip, when the old Palace of Ely was pulled up, there was a toad found under the walls, at leaſt eight inches acroſs the back, and twelve in length. The toad was ſuppoſed to be a hundred years old: Wonderful! anſwered the chaplains: Wonderful indeed! cried the gentleman, for it proves, that in thoſe days there were no *toad-eaters.*

Extract of a letter from Dublin, April 19.

"This evening the Houſe of Commons met purſuant to adjournment. All the important buſineſs of the ſeſſion is now diſpoſed of, and their meeting is merely for receiving the number of bills that have paſſed the Lords, and ſending them to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant for tranſmiſſion. It is thought that there will to-morrow be a further adjournment for a fortnight, by which time the different bills will be returned from the other ſide of the water, and having received the royal aſſent, an end will be put to the ſeſſions.

"A villainy of a moſt ſingular nature was diſcovered yeſterday. A young woman offered an hundred pound bank note, from which to deduct payment for ſome articles ſhe was about to buy. Suſpicion ariſing that ſhe could not honeſtly have procured ſo large a ſum, ſhe was interrogated. A ſatisfactory anſwer could be extorted from her, and ſhe was therefore detained——In a ſhort time ſhe delivered up a little boy, to all appearance not more than nine or ten years old, as the identical perſon from whom ſhe had received the note. They were both brought to the Diviſional Juſtice's in Grafton-ſtreet. Upon being examined, the youthful villain perſiſted in ſaying, that he found a letter in Grafton-ſtreet, in which the note was incloſed. Nothing further could be procured from him, until about four o'clock in the evening, when he confeſſed, that the mode by which he obtained the note was as follows. By fixing a little tar in the holes for the reception of letters at the Poſt-office, in order to prevent them from ſliding down—his hand being ſmall, he could eaſily put it in, and watching his opportunity, he took out the letters which happened to adhere to the tar. Amongſt others, it ſeems, was the letter which contained the 100l. note. The practice, it is apprehended, has been continued for ſome time. They were both committed to the New Priſon for examination.

PRICE of STOCKS, May 7.

Bank Stock, 156½ a 5½.
New 4 per cent. 1777, 96¼ a ¾.
3 per cent. Ann. 1785, 115¼.
3 per cent. red. 76¾.
3 per cent. con. 77⅝.
2 per cent. 1726, —
Long Ann. —
30 Years Ann. 1778, 13 13-16ths a ⅞.
India Stock, —
3 per cent. India Ann. —

South Sea Stock, —
Old S. S. Ann. —
New ditto, —
3 per cent. 1761, —
New Navy and Vict. Bills, —
Exch. Bills, —
Lottery Tickets, 15 l. 9 s. 3 d. a 9 d.
Bank for May —
India for May, —
Consols for May, 77⅛.

WIND AT DEAL, May N. N. E.

EDINBURGH.

Lord Elcho died at Paris on the 29th of April last.

On the 5th of May current, died at Hamstead, near London, Mrs Riddell, formerly Doig, of Cookstown.

Monday night died at his house here, Mr John M'Lure, an eminent writing master, in a very advanced age. He was of a chearful and benevolent disposition, and retained his usual vivacity till within a few weeks of his decease. Mr M'Lure filled the honourable office of Grand Chaplain to the Society of Free Masons of Scotland above thirty years past, and will be long remembered with esteem by the Brotherhood, as well as by his numerous scholars and acquaintance.

On the 26th ult. died at Monisieth, the Rev. Mr James Henderson, minister of that parish.

Monday, died at Dumfries, Mr William Kirkpatrick, senior, merchant, late one of the bailies of that town.

On Tuesday the 1st inst. a petition from Mr John Sime, of North Leith, shipbuilder, was presented to the House of Commons, and read; taking notice of the bill for enlarging and improving the harbour of Leith, for erecting docks and other buildings, &c.. It sets forth, "That the petitioner is proprietor of various houses, a large dry dock, a quay, a building yard, two smithies for the manufacture of anchors, bolts, nails, &c. some areas of ground, and other valuable premisses, all situated in the town of North Leith, and comprehended in the boundaries described in the said bill; and is also lessee of another dry dock, two smithies, three building yards or slips, and two houses, sundry cellars, and other accommodations contiguous thereto, which likewise fall under the description of the said bill; and, was the same to be passed into a law, not only the petitioner would be stripped of a valuable property, and of a trade still more so, but above two hundred persons, dependent on his business, would be deprived of bread, by which the public at large, as well as the petitioner, and those employed by him, behoved to be very great sufferers; and that the petitioner apprehends, not only that there is no necessity for this attack on his property, but that to take the property belonging to, or possessed by him, is not requisite for the enlargement of the harbour, because it is demonstrable, that, to widen it at the place where the said property is situated, would destroy the harbour itself; and that the said Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council, have not yet, so far as the petitioner can learn, fixed on any certain plan for the accomplishment of the objects which they have in view; but, be their plan what it may, the petitioner is confident that it is not in their power to accommodate him with premisses equal to those which he now possesses, should the latter be demolished; and if they are not to be demolished for the purpose of public utility, he humbly confides in the justice of the House, that they will not suffer him wantonly to be stripped of his whole fortune, which is here at stake; and that the petitioner conceives, that the said Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council, are not aware of the value of the property and trade which they are proposing either to annihilate, or to take into their own hands; and, if the former is their object, the petitioner trusts he will be able to show, not only that an adequate recompence to him would load the community with an enormous expence, but that the public at large would be essentially injured in all the various branches of trade and manufactures connected with the important business of shipbuilding; and, if the latter is the object of the bill, the petitioner throws himself on the protection of the House, in perfect confidence, that nothing short of absolute necessity, and evident public utility, will be deemed sufficient to authorise such a violation of the sacred right of property, which the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council have not pretended to shew, and cannot shew in this case; and therefore praying, that he may be heard by himself, or his counsel, against the said bill passing into a law, so far as his property and trade are concerned."

Same day, a petition from Mr John Tait, one of the Clerks to the Signet in Edinburgh, Mr David Paterson merchant in Edinburgh, and Mr John Spence painter in Edinburgh, was also presented to the House, and read, likewise taking notice of the said bill, and setting forth, "That the petitioners apprehend, if the said bill was to pass into a law, as prayed, they would be greatly injured, and that there is no necessity for widening the North Bridge Street, at least at that part to which the petitioners property reaches; and they are well informed that there is no intention so to do, but that the aim of the Magistrates and Town Council is to build upon the area of the petitioners said property; and that the petitioners are themselves about to extend their building by bringing the same forward to the street, and have submitted the plan by them adopted to the Magistrates; and they conceive it would be a strong violation of the sacred right of property to deprive men of it merely to please the fancy of others, when there is no real necessity, and no substantial benefit to be thereby derived to the public at large; and therefore, praying, that they may be heard, by themselves or their counsel, against the said bill."

A similar petition from Alexander Robertson, Esq; one of the principal Clerks of Session, Miss Grizel Murdoch, daughter of Thomas Murdoch of Cumlodden, Esq; and Mr James Weddel, Edinburgh, was also presented to the House and read.

There was also presented, same day, a petition from William Robertson of Ladykirk, James Chalmers merchant in Leith, Mr Alexander Dougall and Mr John Campbell, writers to the signet, gentlemen having property in the vicinity of the proposed enlargement of Leith harbour, and which petition is pretty much in the same style with the one presented for Mr Sime.

On Friday the 4th current a petition was presented for Messr. Patrick Hadaway, James Gordon, Walter Gibson, John Hadaway, William Brown, Charles Peacock, Andrew Paton, and David Stead, setting forth, "That the petitioners are owners and occupiers of certain valuable grounds lying between the great road leading from Edinburgh to Leith, and the road leading from Edinburgh, by Broughton and Bonington, to the Yard Heads of Leith, through which a new road from Leith to Leith Mills is intended by the said bill to be made; and that the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of Edinburgh, not satisfied with sixty feet breadth for the said road, are, by the bill, to have a power to oblige the petitioners to part with their valuable property to the extent of sixty feet breadth of ground on each side of the said road, on which they propose to build houses and warehouses, and raise an estate to the Community of Edinburgh, at the expence of the petitioners; and therefore praying, That they may be heard, by themselves or counsel, against so much of the said bill as may affect them; and that the same may not pass into a law."

Also, a petition for Messr. Richard Tod and Thomas Stoddart, setting forth, "That the petitioners observe, it is intended by the said bill to remove Leith Mills, the property of the petitioner Richard Tod, and occupied by him and the other petitioner Thomas Stoddart, which mills are of great public utility, and consist of a corn-mill, saw-mill, and barley mill, with some fields, houses, and islands adjoining; and that upon the possession of those mills the petitioners trade and business depends; and, if taken from them, no possible retribution can be made to them; and the Magistrates and Town-Council of Edinburgh, who are, by the bill, impowered to remove the same, will have it in their power likewise to give the petitioners property and business to any person they shall please to favour; and therefore praying, that they may be heard, by themselves or counsel, against so much of the said bill as may affect them, and that the same may not pass into a law."

Likewise a petition for Mr John Scougal Assistant Master, and Mr Andrew Cassels Depute Master of the incorporation of Shipmasters in Leith, setting forth, "That the petitioners observe, that certain tolls and duties, in name of anchorage, beaconage, pilotage, and certain fees to the shoremaster of Leith and his deputy, are to be levied by the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of Edinburgh, which the petitioners conceive they have no right to by any grant or charter; and those exactions are now under challenge, and the subject of a suit in the Court of Session in Scotland; and that the petitioners conceive there are other substantial objections to the said bill in its present form, particularly in the proposed mode of levying the prime gilt belonging to the said incorporation; and therefore praying, that they may be heard, by themselves or counsel, against so much of the said bill as may affect them, and that the same may not pass into a law."

All these petitions were referred to the consideration of the Committee to whom the bill is committed, and the petitioners are to be heard by themselves or counsel, before the said Committee, if they think fit. Counsel are likewise admitted to be heard in favour of the bill.

Yesterday, the Sheriff of this county, on a proof taken of the price of oats, opened the ports for three months.

In consequence of an advertisement in our paper of Saturday, with regard to the last Masonic Meeting in St Mary's Chapel, that building being soon to be taken down on account of the improvements carrying on to the south of the city, a numerous and respectable meeting of Brethren assembled. Lectures were given upon the three first degrees of Masonry, by Operatives, with great ability. Before the Master Meeting was closed, a valedictory address was delivered by an old member of St Mary's Chapel, a late Right Worshipful Master, and at present representative in the Grand Lodge for *Rutherglen Royal Arch*. The utmost cordiality prevailed, as might have been expected from a meeting called together by the unanimous approbation of the Lodge, and from the certain assurance that they were never again to meet in that place.

The Justices of Peace for the district of Dalkeith lately fined several of the Dalkeith butchers, for buying cattle from drovers on the road to Dalkeith market, and afterwards selling them in said market, at an advanced price.

They also fined the poultry dealers who had been in the practice of meeting carriers and others coming to Dalkeith, buying all the poultry, and selling them again to the inhabitants at an exorbitant profit.—It appeared, that a principal poultry dealer in Edinburgh had contracted with one of them, to take all the poultry off his hands that he could not dispose of at his own price in Dalkeith. They were all laid under caution for their future good behaviour.

The abuses prevailing in the government of this country have now surely reached that degree of enormity, at which the worst political evils produce their own remedies, when a Lord High Chancellor of England has thought it necessary to express in his judicative capacity, his utmost abhorrence at the corruption that prevails *both in Boroughs and in Counties*; and to declare that nothing but an act of Parliament can regulate Scotland—an act, however, not to infringe their rights, but to establish their legal ancient privileges. There can now be no doubt that all ranks will join in demanding that complete reformation which has been declared to be necessary by the very highest authority in the kingdom.

By an extract of a letter from one of the Borough reform Delegates, now at London, to the Secretary of the Committee of Burgesses in Dumfries, we understand the business of Reform, as to the internal government of the Royal Boroughs in Scotland, is expected to be introduced into the House of Commons this week, and will be respectably countenanced. The opinion of the Chancellor and Lord Loughborough in the late appeal, as to the nominal and fictitious votes, have given the Reformers great hopes of success.

Monday, the King's College and University of Aberdeen, elected Alexander Burnett, Esq; of Kemnay, to be Rector of the University; and they elected George Moir, Esq; of Scottstown, James Ligertwood, Esq; of Tillery, John Paton, Esq; of Grandholme, and Dr John Brown, minister of the gospel at Newhills, to be Assessors to the Rector.

Monday, a small poney belonging to Mr D——d of this city, went 16 miles upon the Glasgow road in 48 minutes; the greatest feat that ever was performed by any horse of its size in Great Britain.

On Tuesday last the Presbytery of Dumbarton made choice of the Rev. Mr Gavin Gibb, minister of Fintray, to be one of their commissioners to the ensuing General Assembly, instead of the Rev. Mr John Gillespie of Arroquhar, who demitted.

We are informed, that, at the annual general meeting of the county of Ross, held at Tain on the 30th of April last, there was present a very numerous and respectable body of the freeholders, commissioners of supply, and justices of peace of that county, Sir Hector Mackenzie of Gairloch in the chair. They *unanimously disapproved* of the plan of uniting the two colleges of Aberdeen, which is in agitation at present, and resolved to instruct their member of parliament to oppose the same.

On Friday last, information having been given to the Magistrates of Aberdeen, that the pecks used in the market of that city for measuring potatoes were deficient, they caused search the market, and three of them being found unsealed, and deficient of the measure, the owners were instantly fined, and the pecks were ordained to be destroyed at the market cross, which was done accordingly.

Wednesday the 2d instant, the wife of James Wilson in Maxweltown, near Paisley, was delivered of three boys, who, with the mother, are in a good way. The mother had two at a birth before she was seventeen years of age.

On Monday last, a man from the neighbourhood of Huntly was brought in and committed to the prison of Aberdeen, accused of having stolen twenty-six sheep.

We hear from the West Highlands and Islands, that there has not, in the memory of man, been an earlier spring or seed time; both grass and corn make a fine appearance, and about a month earlier than usual.

Wednesday last, Thomas Whyte for horse-stealing, and William Hutton for theft, were whipped through the streets of Glasgow, conform to a sentence of the Circuit Court of Justiciary.

On Thursday night, a little before nine o'clock, as Mr James Young wright, was going through a close near the Grammar-school Wynd, Glasgow, he was jostled by two persons who seemed to be coming out of it, and one of them at the same time calling out, *Damn you, stand out of the way!* immediately made a pull at Mr Young's watch, but the chain breaking prevented him from getting it.—Mr Young immediately upon this seized the fellow by the throat, when the other came behind him, took hold of him by the hair of his head, and threw him down upon the ground, and then both made off; but Mr Young, as soon as he got to his feet, run after them, apprehended one of them, a John Gudyon, stocking-maker, and conducted him to prison.—The other is not yet got.

Monday forenoon, two felons under sentence of transportation, for repeated acts of theft, found means to make their escape from the cells at Glasgow, where they had been confined for more than a year.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Calliving, Grenada, dated Jan. 23. 1787, to his friend in Dumfries.

"An extraordinary circumstance happened here lately!—An old negroe wench, named Veronique, who, by the concurring accounts of the oldest people on the estate, cannot be under sixty years of age, had a daughter named Francoise, who died about nine or ten months ago, after she had been ten days delivered of a fine mulatto child. Immediately upon the death of the daughter, the old woman's breasts were replenished with milk, and she has continued to suckle her grandchild since the death of her daughter!—What makes this the more extraordinary is, the old woman's breasts had for many years, previous to this, been shrivelled up, and totally withered to appearance; and her youngest child is not less than fifteen years old.

"This circumstance would have remained unknown to us, had not the old woman been ordered for punishment, for not attending her spell in the sugar-mill, at the beginning of the crop, when she gave this as the cause of her absence. She was not credited at first, as another wench had been ordered to suckle the child, whose own had died much about the birth of this. The child, however, was produced; and, so soon as it saw its grandmother, cried to get at her; and, when she took it in her arms, it flew to her breast with avidity. I myself saw the grandmother squeeze a stroan of milk from her breast; and the woman who had been ordered to suckle it confessed that she never gave it the breast above half a dozen times. The child is as fine a thriving lump of a girl as ever I saw of its age."

This Day is published,
And Sold at the Ware-Room of His Majesty's Printer in Edinburgh,

THE Act of the present Session of Parliament for repealing the Old Duties of Customs, Excise, and other public Taxes, and for granting New Duties and Taxes in lieu thereof, commonly known by the name of the CONSOLIDATION ACT, which commenc. the 10th May 1787.

At which Place may be had,
The Public Acts of former Sessions of Parliament, and the New Acts so soon as passed into a law.

The Betsey, Captain Lamb, arrived at London on Monday last, after a passage of three.

REPORT *of the* Quantities of Meal *brought into the Meal Market of Edinburgh, with the Prices at which it sold, May* 8. 1787.

Lothian oat-meal,	75	}	boills.
South Country ditto,	100		
	l.	d.	
Best Lothian oat-meal sold at	16	6	} per boll.
Second ditto,	16	0	
Third ditto,	15	9	
Best South Country ditto,	15	9	
Second ditto,	15	6	
Third ditto,	15	3	
Best meal sold by retail at	1	0¼	} per peck.
Second ditto,	1	0	
Third ditto,			

State of the Thermometer since our last:

Monday,	*May* 7.	8 o'clock,	P. M.	47
Tuesday,	—— 8.	8 ——	A. M.	56
		8 ——	P. M.	49
Wednesday,	—— 9.	8 ——	A. M.	48
		8 ——	P. M.	50
Thursday,	—— 10.	8 ——	A. M.	47

SOUND SHIPPING.

PASSED THE SOUND,

April 23. Dutchess of Hamilton of Leith, Brodie, from Borrowstounness, for Copenhagen, with coals.
Clyde, of and from Carron, Wilson, for Memel, in ballast.
Industry of Ely, Smith, from Newcastle, for Elsinore, with coals.
Almy, of and from Greenock, Tarbert, for Memel.
Resolution, of and from Alloa, M'Farlane, for ditto, in ballast.
Isabella, of and from Queensferry, Martin, for ditto.
Cecilia, of and from Borrowstounness, Grindlay, for Riga, in ballast.
Riga Merchant, of and from Arbroath, Bower, for ditto, in ditto.
John, of and from Dundee, Wyngham, for ditto.
24. Bell, of and from Leith, Anderson, for Memel, ditto.
Jean, of and from Limekilns, Wilson, for Copenhagen, with coals.
Delight, of and from Peterhead, Hutchinson, for Riga,
Edward of Ely, Sime, from Middleburgh, for Memel,
Elsinore, April 24. Wind North.

ARRIVED AND REMAIN, WIND BOUND,

April 24. Edward of Ely, Syme, from Middleburgh, for Memel, in ballast.
25. Active, of and from Alloa, Allan, for ditto, in ditto.
Christian of Inverkeithing, Roxburgh, from Limekilns, for Copenhagen, with coals.
Betsey of Wemyss, Gibb, from L'irk See, for Memel, in ballast.
27. Polly of Kirkcaldy, Landale, from London, ditto, ditto.

WOOD AND HOWDEN.

P. S. The Wind for these three days bypast has been blowing from the southward, which has prevented a number of ships, which are in sight below the castle, from getting up into this Roadstead. *Elsinore, April* 27. 1787.

ARRIVED AT GREENOCK,

May 2. Betty, M'Kinlay, from Easdale, with slates.
Doctor, M'Kenzie, from Isle Martin, with herrings.
3. Peggy, Lamont, from Lairne, with limestones.
Margaret, M'Neil, from Waterford, with meal.
Molly, Wyllie, from Virginia, with tobacco.
Adventure, Morrison, from Barbadoes, with sugar and rum.
Elizabeth, Blair, from Drogheda, with meal.
Matty, Ferguson, from Barnstaple, with timber.
Christie, Smith, from Drogheda, with meal.
Peggy, M'Gregor, from ditto, with meals and oats.
Fortitude, Carmichael, from Dundalk, with oats.
7. Bell, M'Lachlan, from Drogheda, with ditto.
8. Eleanora, Jamieson, from St Ubes, with salt.

SAILED,

April 30. Jackie, Harvie, for Cork, with goods.
Betty, Campbell, for Rotterdam, with tobacco.
Prince Edward cutter on a cruize.
May 1. Eagle, Scotland, for Newry, with tobacco.
Cambrues cutter on a cruize.
2. Delight, Jamieson, for Rotterdam, with tobacco.
Jessie, Hartwell, for Wilmington, with goods.
Jessie, M'Pherson, for Belfast, with ditto.
Albion, Ambrose, for Quebec, with ditto.
4. Alexander, Ritchie, for Philadelphia, with ditto.

ARRIVED AT LEITH,

May 8. Glasford, Greig, from London, with goods.
Concord, Agar, from Arundale, with bark and plank.
John and Roseman, Brown, from Waren, with bran and flour.
William and John, Hunter, from Hull, with goods.
Ann, Mason, from Campvere, in ballast.
Attempt, Thornton, from Wisbeach, with grain.
Union, Mitchelson, from London, with goods.
Hope, Thomson, from London, with flour and grain.
Thomas and Jean, Faircloth, from Lynn, with grain.
Mary, Duncan, from Sunderland, with coals.
William and Jean, Holms, from Lynn, with grain.
Oak, Gales, from Arundale, with wood.
Edinburgh, Bonner, from London, with goods.
9. William, George, from Yarmouth, with flour and grain.
Ely, Arms, from Burnham, with grain.
Constant Ann, Lough, from Lynn, with ditto.
Dispatch, Andrews, from Wisbeach, with ditto.
Eleanora, Wetherly, from Hull, with goods.
Diligence, Thomson, from Blyth, with grain.
10. James, Caithness, from Perth, with ditto.
Good Intent, Miller, from Wisbeach, with ditto.
Two sloops with coals.

SAILED,

Katharine and Isobel, Lyell, for Perth, with goods.
Nelly, Small, for Thurso, with ditto.
Robert, Brown, for Glasgow, with ditto.
Providence, Jones, for Alloa, with ditto.

ARRIVED AT GRANGEMOUTH,

April 29. Catharine and Mary, Muirhead, from Alemouth, with oats.
30. Jane, Barr, from ditto, with wheat and oats.
Ann and Peggie, Bain, from Dunbar, with cordage.
May 1. Good Intent, Doig, from Montrose, with brown linen and sail cloth.
5. Stirling, Graham, from London, with goods
Experiment, Duncan, from Hull, with ditto.
Active, Jamieson, from Perth, with wheat.
Unity, Chappel, from Nairn, with herrings.

EDINBURGH RACES

ARE fixed for Monday 16th July.—The particulars will be inserted in a future advertisement.

LORD ELIBANK,
WM HAMILTON, Esq; of Wishaw,
GEORGE DOUGLAS, Esq; of Cavers,
} STEWARTS.

For Charlestown, South Carolina,

The Brigantine Industry,
JOHN DENNIESTON Master,

Now taking in goods at Greenock, and will be clear to sail by the end of May or sooner, if freight offers.

The Industry is a stout British built Vessel, and has excellent accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to Mr Alexander Moubray Edinburgh; Mr James Buchanan, Glasgow; or William M'Cunn and Company, Greenock.

A Brewery, &c. for Sale.

TO be SOLD and entered to immediately, that BREWERY and Pertinents, conſiſting of a commodious Dwelling-houſe, Brew-houſe, large vaulted Cellars, built at greatexpence. Malt-barn and Kiln, Coal-houſe, Hen-houſe, ſmall Garden adjoining thereto, with a Stable for two horſes, and Hay-loft; lying on the ſouth ſide of the Canongate, a little below the church, with a cart entry from the ſtreet, and another from the back of the Canongate; and a ſervitude for preſerving the lights; all as poſſeſſed by the late Mr James Gentle, brewer.

The whole of theſe ſubjects were built by the ſaid James Gentle, are in good repair, and very convenient for an extenſive brewery, or may be changed into a diſtillery, or a linen or woolen manufactory, &c. The purchaſer can likewiſe be accommodated with a conſiderable quantity of fine malt and hops. and every utenſil in the brewing line, all in omplete order.

The ſubjects may be viewed any lawful day, from ten o'clock forenoon to two o'clock afternoon. The title-deeds, which are clear, are lodged with James Gentle writer, Smith's Land, Edinburgh, to whom thoſe intending to purchaſe will apply.

B. Thoſe who ſtand indebted to the late Mr Gentle, will pleaſe order payment to the ſaid James Gentle writer, who has power to diſcharge the ſame; and alſo pleaſe ſend notes of their claims.

The Diſtillery in Grange-pans,
LATELY BUILT,

IS to be SOLD on the premiſſes by public voluntary roup, on Monday the 14th day of May curt. and entered to immediately.

There is no ſituation more commodious for carrying on the malting, brewing, diſtillery, or ſoapery buſineſs, to a very great extent, either home conſumpt or exportation. The ſubjects are cloſe by the ſea, grain may be landed at the door from veſſels of 60 tons. The harbour of Borrowſtounneſs is within five minutes walk, and there is great plenty of coal at hand. The whole are incloſed with a ſquare 105 feet by 100, and conſiſt of a ſtill-houſe, brew-houſe, malt-barn about 164 feet in length by 16 breadth, a granary above the barn ſomewhat larger, a large ſteep and kiln in proportion to the barn, ſtable, byre, and hay-loft; a dwelling-houſe conſiſting of dining-room, bed-room, ſervants room, kitchen, and a pump-well in the center, the building may be raiſed higher, and a purchaſer may have it in his power to be accommodated with a farm of 200 acres or more, and within a mile of the premiſſes. Lime may be had from the oppoſite ſhore, and dung may be procured at reaſonable rates. The ground lies on the ſhore eaſt of Borrowſtounneſs and Linlithgow, of a good ſoil and incloſed. Entry to the houſes and graſs at Whitſunday firſt, and to the reſt of the land at the ſeparation of this preſent crop.

The Creditors of the late DAVID WHYTE are deſired to lodge their reſpective claims, properly authenticated, in the hands of Mr Finlayſon writer in Edinburgh, as an immediate dividend of the payment of the above ſubject will take place againſt Whitſunday next, nor will intereſt be allowed to the Creditors after ſaid term.

James Rankin wright in Grange-pans will ſhow the works above mentioned, and give every neceſſary intelligence.

Not to be repeated.

Graſs Parks, Farm, and Lime-works,
TO LET.

TO be LET for the ſeaſon by public roup, at Bavelaw eight miles weſt from Edinburgh, on Friday the 18th current, at ten o'clock forenoon, Fourteen ſeparate PARKS or INCLOSURES of old paſture, all well fenced, and remarkably well watered. ALSO, to be LET for ſuch a number of years as ſhall be agreed upon, the Outfield Lands of ACREHEADS, part of the eſtate of BAVELAW, containing about 300 Scots acres, preſently poſſeſſed by William Steadman as paſture ground. About 50 acres are nearly incloſed, and there being plenty of free ſtone on the ground, the whole may be incloſed at a ſmall expence.

FURTHER, to be LET, and entered to immediately, a FIELD, containing above 100 acres of LIMESTONE, in the center of which is built a KILN, on a conſtruction to throw 100 bolls of ſhells daily. There is very little tirring requiſite and coals at three miles diſtance. If one tenant take both, he may poſſeſs the farm ſteading of Redford, with very extenſive offices. The proprietor is willing, if a ſuitable offer is made, to LET for a term of years, the whole PARKS of BAVELAW, with 20 or 30 acres of MEADOW, and the Manſion-houſe of Bavelaw, which is in good repair, and capable of lodging a gentleman's family; but in that caſe, the tackſman muſt become bound to take care of the extenſive plantations of wood.

Propoſals in writing may be given in between and the 1ſt of July next, to David Johnſton, Eſq; at Lathriſk, by Falkland; or to Alexander Keith, writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh,—Such as are not accepted, will be kept private. Alexander Hardie overſeer at Bavelaw houſe, or John Napier, tenant at Eaſter Bavelaw, will ſhow the grounds.

Sale of Lands in Fife.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, (Ramſay's), Edinburgh on Wedneſday the 1ſt day of Auguſt next, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

THE Lands and Eſtate of STRATHAIRLY, lying within the pariſh of Largo, and county of Fife, conſiſting of about 256 acres, conform to ſurvey. The rent preſently paid is 177 l. 18 s. 1 d. Sterling, including a conſiderable quantity of victual, converted by the tacks at the low rate of 8 s. 4 d. per boll.

Beſides the above, the coal on theſe lands yield an yearly rent of 33 l. 6 s. 8 d. Sterling, conform to tack; and the tackſman is taken bound to deliver at the Coal-hill of Strathairly, to the proprietor, 200 loads of coals, and if the tackſman fails in delivery of theſe, he has been in the practice of paying the value thereof in money; ſo that adding the value of theſe 200 loads of coals, about 6 d. per load, to the foreſaid rent of the coal, makes the yearly value of the coal to amount to about 38 l. Sterling.

The proprietor has alſo lately purchaſed, a Feu adjoining to the eſtate of Strathairly, for which he paid 290 l. Sterling, on which there is a good houſe, offices, garden, &c. well incloſed, and this feu is in his own natural poſſeſſion, and with ſome others, will yield a rent of about 15 l. Sterling. So that the yearly rent of the whole lands, feus, &c. amounts to no leſs than 230 l. 18 s 1 d. Sterling, which was not ſo fully engroſſed in the former advertiſements, as the ſuppoſed rent of the feus was not then aſcertained.

This eſtate is delightfully ſituated, of a ſouth expoſure, along the ſea coaſt, rich and fertile as any lands in Fife; having alſo every article for improvement on itſelf, coal, ſea-ware for kelp or manure, ſhell, ſand, &c. There is a manſion-houſe, offices, pigeon-houſe, and garden, which, with ſome acres of ground, are at preſent in the natural poſſeſſion of the proprietor, and may be entered into immediately.

Theſe lands hold of a ſubject-ſuperior, for payment of a ſmall feu-duty, and ſtand valued in the ceſs-books of the county at 819 l. 6 s. 8 d. Scots. They are extremely low rented, having been under long leaſes; but as ſome of theſe expire very ſoon, a conſiderable riſe of rent may be reaſonably expected, from the uncommon goodneſs of the ſoil, and many local advantages.

The progreſs of writs, and title-deeds of the eſtate, together with a plan, ſurvey, and rental, may be ſeen in the hands of William Macdonald, writer to the ſignet, Prince's Street, Edinburgh; and ſuch as incline a private bargain, previous to the day of roup, may apply to the proprietor at Edinburgh, or to Doctor Goodſir at Leven, who will give orders to ſhow the lands.

Notice to Creditors.

THE CREDITORS of the late JOHN CRAIGIE of Kilgraſtown are requeſted to meet by themſelves or their doers, in the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, on Friday next the 11th May current, at one o'clock afternoon, when matters of importance will be laid before them.

Notice to Creditors.

THE Creditors of JAMES WELSH, late tenant in Muirfield, are deſired to lodge the grounds of their debt and oaths of verity thereon, in the hands of James Inglis, writer in Hawick, betwixt and the 12th of June next, otherwiſe they will not be ranked on his funds.

NOTICE
To JOHN GRAY's CREDITORS.

WHEREAS JOHN GRAY, Merchant in Anſtruther, and his Creditors, did apply, in terms of the act anno 23d of the preſent King, cap. 18. theſe are to intimate, That the Right Honourable the Lord Alva, Ordinary, officiating on the bills, on the 7th of May inſtant ſequeſtrated the whole real and perſonal eſtate of the ſaid John Gray, and appointed his creditors to meet at St Andrews, within the houſe of Bailie Glaſs, vintner there, upon Friday the 18th day of May current, at twelve o'clock noon, to name an interim factor upon the ſequeſtrated eſtate foreſaid, &c. in terms of the ſtatute.

Dunottar, Kincardineſhire, April 16. 1787.

To be LET, and entered to at Whitſunday next,

THE Farms of Carmount, Clochnahill, NEWTON, and MILL of URAS.—Application to be made to Mr Allardyce at Aberdeen, the proprietor.

Robert Glegg at Stonehaven, the ground officer, will ſhew the premiſſes.

EXCISE OFFICE, Edinburgh, 5th May 1787.
BY ORDER OF THE

Honourable Commiſſioners of Exciſe.

ON FRIDAY next the 11th of May inſtant, at ONE o'clock afternoon, there will be expoſed to SALE by public auction, in the Exciſe Warehouſe at Leith,

Several Parcels of FOREIGN GENEVA, BRANDY, RED FRENCH WINE, TEA, and COFFEE, lately condemned in his Majeſty's Court of Exchequer.

The goods and conditions of ſale to be ſeen at the Exciſe Warehouſe in Leith, on the day before and morning of the day of ſale.

LANDS IN FIFE.

TO be SOLD by private bargain, the Lands and Barony of KINNAIRD, lying within the pariſh of Abdie, and ſheriffdom of Fife. This eſtate pays about 260 l. Sterling of yearly free rent, holds of the Crown, and is valued in the ceſs-books at 930 l. Scots.—It pays no ſtipend, or ſchool-ſalary—it lies within five miles of Cupar, and one mile of the harbour of Newburgh, upon the Tay, and contains near 400 Scots acres, moſtly of a fine black mold.—There is a good deal of planting old and young upon the eſtate.

Alſo, the Lands and Eſtate of INVERDOVAT and others, lying within the pariſh of Forgan, and ſheriffdom of Fife, and paying about 290 l. Sterling of yearly rent. This eſtate (a ſmall pendicle excepted) holds of the Crown, and, excluſive of that pendicle, is valued in the ceſs-books at about 768 l. It conſiſts of near 486 Scots acres of excellent ſoil, extending above a mile along the banks of the Tay, oppoſite to Dundee.

The conditions of ſale, and progreſs of writs, may be ſeen in the hands of Mr Erſkine, clerk to the ſignet at Edinburgh; to whom, or to the proprietor at Dundee, any perſon intending to purchaſe may apply.

UPSET PRICE REDUCED.
By Adjournment.

Lands in Dumfries ſhire.

TO be SOLD by public roup, under the authority of the Lords of Council and Seſſion, within the Parliament or New Seſſion Houſe of Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 27th day of June 1787, betwixt the hours of four and ſix afternoon, in one or more lots,

The LANDS and ESTATE of LAIRDHOLME, LINHALL, and RAVENSHILL, which belonged to the deceaſed William Johnſton of Lairdholme, lying in the pariſh of Tundergarth, and ſhire of Dumfries.

The proven free rent of the above lands is 118 l. 7 s. 4 d. Sterling, which was formerly valued at 20 years purchaſe, or 2367 l. 6 s. 8 d. Sterling; but the upſet-price is now reduced to 19 years purchaſe, or 2248 l. 19 s. 4 d.

Theſe lands hold feu of ſubjects-ſuperior; they are agreeably ſituated upon the water of Milk, within five miles of Lockerby and Ecclefechan, and four from the lime-quarries of Blacketrigg. They are very extenſive, conſiſting of arable, meadow, and paſture ground, in a proper proportion.—The firſt is of a fine ſharp ſoil—The laſt fit both for ſheep and black cattle. The whole being almoſt in a ſtate of nature, are capable of great improvement, which may be carried on at a moderate expence. There are large peat moſſes in different parts of the eſtate, which are very valuable, fuel being ſcarce in that part of the country. A manſion-houſe, garden, and offices, are alſo on the premiſſes, with a conſiderable quantity of young wood, natural and planted.

If more agreeable to offerers, the above lands will be expoſed in the two following lots:

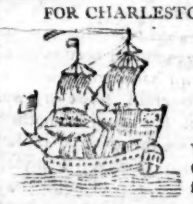
LOT I. To conſiſt of the Lands of Lairdholme and Linhall, preſently poſſeſſed by Mrs Johnſton, the proven free rent of which is 83 l. 12 s. 8 d. Sterling.—Upſet-price, at 19 years purchaſe 1589 l. 8 d.

On this lot is the manſion-houſe, garden, and offices.

LOT II. To conſiſt of the Farm of Ravenſhill, poſſeſſed by Thomas Johnſton, at 34 l. 14 s. 8 d. of nett rent, after all deductions.—Upſet-price of this lot at 19 years purchaſe, is above 659 l. 18 s. 8 d.

The articles of roup and title-deeds will be ſeen at the office of Mr Kilpatrick depute-clerk of Seſſion; and further information may be got by applying to James Thomſon writer to the ſignet, Hanover-ſtreet, or to Mr Peter Bell at Carterton, near Moffat, the factor on the eſtate.

FOR CHARLESTOWN IN SOUTH CAROLINA,



The Ship JAMAICA,
(Britiſh built)
ARCHIBALD MALCOLM
Maſter,

Will be ready to receive goods at Greenock on the 7th April, and to ſail about the 10th May.

For freight or paſſage by this veſſel apply to Samuel and Robert Anderſon of Edinburgh; James Robertſon, Merchant Bank, Glaſgow; or Archibald Fleeming in Greenock.

March 31. 1787.

For Charleſtown, South Carolina,
THE BRIGANTINE,
SAMUEL,
WILLIAM JAMIESON Maſter,

Will be ready to take goods on board at Greenock by the 10th current, and clear to ſail about the middle of May.

The Samuel is a ſtout Veſſel, about 300 hogſheads burthen, and has excellent accommodation for paſſengers.

For freight or paſſage, apply to Archibald and John MacKinlay, Edinburgh; Burnſide and Co. Glaſgow; or, Lancaſter and Jamieſon, Greenock.

N. B. The Samuel will have a Mediterranean paſs.

Lands in the Shire of Edinburgh.

To be SOLD by private Bargain,

THE LANDS of CORSTORPHINE HILL, in the pariſh of Corſtorphine, lying within two miles of Edinburgh. They conſiſt of ſeventy-ſeven acres or thereby, all incloſed, ſubdivided, and well watered; are in very good order; moſtly in graſs, and partly laid down this ſeaſon. The ſituation is remarkably pleaſant, affording many agreeable ſpots for building, and the public burdens are very inconſiderable.

Any perſon inclining to be informed of further particulars will pleaſe apply to the proprietor at Corſtorphine, or Mr Laurence Inglis writer, Edinburgh.

SALE OF GOGAR.

TO be SOLD by private bargain. The Lands and Barony of GOGAR, lying in the pariſh of Corſtorphine, and county of Edinburgh.

The property lands of this eſtate amount to above 860 Scots acres, and, including feu-duties, pay 1405 l. 19 s. 2 d Sterling of groſs yearly rent. There is an excellent manſion-houſe, offices, and garden, alſo a conſiderable quantity of old and young planting upon the eſtate. It holds blench of the Crown, and is valued in the ceſs books of the county at 1440 l. Scots. The proprietor has right to the teinds of part of the barony. The whole are valued, and within a few ſhillings of being exhauſted.

Part of this eſtate has been long incloſed, and, by the laſt leaſes, the tenants are taken bound to incloſe the remainder, which is nearly completed. There are promiſing appearances of coal in the grounds, and, on that account, coal is reſerved in the vaſſals feu-charters.

The eſtate of Gogar is ſituated within four meaſured miles of the city of Edinburgh; and the turnpike roads from Edinburgh to Glaſgow, by Linlithgow and by Bathgate, both paſs through the grounds.

Apply to James Gray writer, Merchant-ſtreet, Edinburgh. Thomas Ferguſſon farmer at Gogar, will ſhow the grounds.

Sale of Lands in Dumfries-ſhire,
AND
NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 27th day of June 1787, between the hours of ſix and ſeven afternoon, the following Lots of the Eſtate of MAXWELTON, belonging to Sir Robert Lawrie of Maxwelton, Baronet, formerly advertiſed, and remaining unſold:

LOT III. The lands of Gordieſton or Gordonſton, conſiſting of about 182 acres, whereof 32 acres are arable and meadow grounds, and about 3 acres wood-land of conſiderable value. The leaſe of theſe lands is current to Whitſunday 1799, and the yearly rent of them, including converted ſervices, is 39 l 7 s. They are held blench of the Crown.

LOT IV. The two merk land of Craigenvey, and one-merk land of Blackmerk, conſiſting of about 830 acres, whereof upwards of 46 acres is arable or meadow ground. The rent of theſe lands including converted caſualties, is 42 l 15 s. 10 d. and the tenant beſides pays all public burdens. They are held of a ſubject ſuperior, for payment of a trifling feu-duty.

LOT V. The three and a half-merk lands of Gillygappoch, and mill thereof the one half of the two and a half-merk lands of Dunreggan, of old extent; and the half of the forty-ſhilling Templelands of Ingleſton in Glencairn.—Theſe lands compoſe the farms now called Hill and Burnfoot, and the mill and mill-lands of Gillygappoch.

The farm of Hill conſiſts of about 170 acres, whereof upwards ot 83 acres is arable and meadow ground. The leaſe of this farm is current till Whitſunday 1793, and the yearly rent is 46 l. 19 s. 4 d.

The farm of Burnfoot contains upwards of 145 acres, whereof about 45 acres are arable or meadow ground. The former rent of this farm was 42 l. It lies contiguous to the farm of Hill, and is at preſent poſſeſſed by the tenant of that farm from year to year, without any leaſe, at a rent of 26 l.

The mill and mill-lands of Gillygappoch are likewiſe poſſeſſed from year to year, without any leaſe. The preſent rent, including converted caſualties, is 18 l 15 s. The mill-lands conſiſt of between four and five acres.

The arable lands contained in this lot are very valuable, and the paſture and meadow grounds remarkably good; and there is ſome wood upon this lot.

The three and a half-merk lands of Gillygappoch, and mill thereof, are held of a ſubject ſuperior, for payment of a ſmall feu-duty. The other lands in this lot are holden of the Crown.

LOT VII. The two and a half merk lands of Craiglyrian, conſiſting of about 790 acres, whereof upwards of 17 acres are arable, and 8 acres meadow grounds.

The lands of Meikle and Little Laggans, and conſiſting of about 284 acres, whereof 69 acres are arable, and 9 acres meadow ground. The remainder is very good cattle paſture, and there is ſome wood upon theſe lands.

The lands of Craiglyrian and Laggans are ſet together under a leaſe [illegible] till Whitſunday 1797. The yearly rent of them is 121 l. 18 s. Sterling. They are held of ſubject-ſuperior, for payment of trifling feu-duties.

The lands of Craiglyrian and Laggans will be ſold together in one lot, or ſeparately in two parcels, as may be agreed on.

LOT VIII. The two merk and half-merk lands of Drumloſſ, containing upwards of 252 acres, whereof 30 acres are arable, and nearly 7 acres meadow ground. The remainder ſheep-paſture. The leaſe of this farm is current till Whitſunday 1787. The preſent rent, including converted ſervices and caſualties, is 36 l. 11 s. and the lands are held of a ſubject-ſuperior, for payment of a ſmall feu-duty.

LOT XI. The lands of Fleughlarg, conſiſting of 238 acres and upwards, whereof about 71 acres are arable, and 3 acres meadow ground. Theſe lands are under a three years leaſe, which commenced at Whitſunday 1786. The rent is 46 l. They are held of a ſubject-ſuperior, for payment of a trifling feu-duty.

All the above lands lie in the pariſh of Glencairn, and ſhire of Dumfries, except the lands of Graigenvey and Blackmerk in lot 4th, which lie in the pariſh of Dunſcore, in the ſame ſhire. The lands in general are well incloſed, and ſome of them ſubdivided. The eſtate of Maxwelton is valued *in cumulo*: ſo the valuation of the different lots above mentioned cannot at preſent be mentioned with certainty; but a ſcheme dividing the valuations is made up, upon principles which, it is thought, will be approved of.

The teinds of the whole lands above mentioned are valued, and will be ſold along with the lands, excepting only the teinds of the lands in lot 4th, lying in the pariſh of Dunſcore, which were valued ſo far back as the year 1634, and are exhauſted, or nearly ſo, by the ſtipend paid to the miniſter.

The rental of the lands is in the hands of Commiſſary Goldie at Dumfries. A copy of it, with the current leaſes, and the plans and meaſurement of the lands, together with the title-deeds, which are perfectly clear, and the articles of ſale, are in the hands of William Campbell, writer to the ſignet, to whom any perſon inclining to purchaſe at the roup, or wiſhing to make a private bargain, may apply for further particulars. The tenants will ſhow the lands.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The Creditors of the ſaid Sir ROBERT LAWRIE of Maxwelton, Bart. are requeſted to lodge their grounds of debt, with their oaths of verity thereon, in the hands of William Campbell, writer to the ſignet, betwixt and the 15th of May next; as an interim diviſion of the prices of theſe parts of Sir Robert's eſtate already ſold, is propoſed to be made as ſoon thereafter as poſſible.

AREAS TO BE SOLD.
By Order of the Truſtees for building a Bridge over the Cowgate of Edinburgh, &c.

TO be SOLD by roup, within the Dean of Guild Court-houſe in Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 23d day of May 1787, at five o'clock afternoon,

THREE LOTS or AREAS for buildings on the weſt ſide of South Bridge Street, being Numbers XVIII, XIX, and XX.

Lot XVIII. Being the Corner Area on the ſouth ſide of the Cowgate, conſiſting of 44 feet in front along South Bridge Street, and 50 feet deep; with the ſtones and other materials of the new tenement fronting the Cowgate, which belonged to the Corporation of Wrights and Maſons.

Lot XIX.—Conſiſting of 42 feet in front along Bridge-Street, and 38 feet deep, immediately on the ſouth of Lot XVIII; with the Stones, and other Materials of the low houſes or cellars on the ſouth ſide of the weſt end of the foreſaid tenement which belonged to the Wrights and Maſons.

Lot XX.—Being the Corner Area at Adam's Square, conſiſting of 44 feet in front along Bridge Street, adjoining to, and on the ſouth of Lot XIX, and 48 feet deep; with the Stones and other Materials of the tenement and vaults which belonged to Captain Lockhart, Miſs Crawford, and Robert Sinclair, Eſq.

N. B The purchaſer of this lot will have a right to a ſervitude, that no buildings ſhall be erected on the ſouth, in Adam's Square, nearer than the ſtables which belonged to the Lord Preſident, Alexander Farquharſon, and George Buchan, Eſqrs.

The purchaſer of Lot XIX will have right to one of the arched vaults under the ſtreet, the length of the middle or croſs-wall. And each of the purchaſers of Lots XVIII and XX will have right to two of theſe vaults: they are 20 feet ſpan at the ſpring of the arch. And the purchaſer of Lot XVIII will have the benefit of three ſtoreys below the level of the Bridge, and ſhops entering from the Cowgate, nearly oppoſite to the great ſtreet be made from the High Street to the Cowgate.

The entry to the premiſſes to be on the 26th day of the ſaid month of May. The price to bear intereſt from Whitſunday 1788; and to be payable, the one half at Martinmas 1788, and the other half at Martinmas 1789.

There will alſo be SOLD, at the ſame time and place, in one lot, the STONES, and whole other Materials of the tenements and houſes on the eaſt ſide of Peebles Wynd, from the High Street, on the weſt ſide of the Tron Church to the ſouth, as far as the north corner lot of Bridge Street, lately purchaſed by Francis Braidwood wright.

The conditions of ſale will be ſhown by John Gray writer to the ſignet; and a ground-plan and an elevation of the intended buildings will be ſhown by Robert Kay, ſurveyor to the Truſtees, at his houſe in Sandiland's cloſe.

N. B. No other areas for buildings will be ſold by the Truſtees, until the 11th of November 1787.

LANDS IN ROXBURGH-SHIRE.

To be SOLD, jointly or ſeparately,

THE Lands of ALDTOUN, APPLETREE-HALL, and MUIRFIELD, with the teinds and pertinents, lying contiguous, within three miles of the town of Hawick, in the pariſh of Wilton, and ſhire of Roxburgh.

The free rent as under:

	L.		
Aldtoun,	155	0	0
Appletree-hall,	100	8	0
Muirfield,	43	0	0
	L. 298	8	0

The lands are all incloſed, ſubdivided, and ſheltered with ſtripes of thriving planting. A conſiderable part of them is already marled, and in high order, and there is marl in the grounds for the improvement of the remainder.

The houſes upon the farms are all in good condition.

For further particulars, apply to Thomas Turnbull, Eſq; the proprietor at Know, or William Balderſton, writer to the ſignet, in whoſe hands the title-deeds and rental of the lands may be ſeen.

The Eſtate of Old Montroſe.

TO be SOLD by public auction, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh upon Tueſday the 3d day of July next, between the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

The LANDS and BARONY of OLD MONTROSE
The Lands of MARYTOWN, BONNITOWN and FULLERTOWN, and others, all lying in the pariſh of Marytown, and ſhire of Forfar.

The free rental of this eſtate is 1107 l. including the farms in the proprietor's natural poſſeſſion; valued rent, holding of the Crown, about 2400 l. Scots. The greateſt part of the eſtate has been under leaſes for a long period, and ſeveral of them a good many years ſtill to run. At preſent the rents are not one half of the real worth.

A great deal has been done on this eſtate, both uſeful and ornamental. The plantations are thriving, and ſufficiently advanced for beauty and ſhelter, and the river of Southeſk is navigable to the houſe.

Mr Hercules Mill will ſhow the lands; and the purchaſer may have immediate acceſs to the houſe, policy, and farm in the proprietor's poſſeſſion; and the rental, progreſs of writs, and conditions of ſale are in the hands of James Rutherford, writer to the ſignet, who has alſo power to treat for a private ſale.

Sale of Lands in Fifeſhire.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, upon Tueſday the 26th day of June 1787, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

The Lands of WESTER KINCAPLE or NEWTON GEDDIE, alias Newtons of Nydie, and FISHING thereof upon the water of Eden; the Lands of EASTER CLATTO, TONGUES OF CLATTO, BONFIELD, and POFFLE OF STRICKINNESS, and the FEU-DUTIES payable out of the lands after mentioned, all lying in the pariſh of St Andrews, and county of Fife, in the following lots:

I. The Lands of WESTER KINCAPLE or NEWTON GEDDIE, alias Newtons of Nydie, and Fiſhing thereof, lying within two miles and a half of St Andrew's, and three miles and a half of Cupar, and pleaſantly ſituated upon the banks of the water of Eden. Theſe lands are at preſent divided into two farms, called the Eaſter and Weſter Newtons of Nydie. The Eaſter Farm, conſiſting of about 120 acres of arable land, is at preſent in the proprietor's own poſſeſſion, and may be entered to immediately, or at Martinmas next. The Weſter Farm conſiſts of about 115 acres of arable land, and 60 acres of muir or thereby, and is poſſeſſed by James Fleming.

II. The Lands of EASTER CLATTO, TONGUES of CLATTO, BONFIELD, and POFFLE of STRICKINNESS, which likewiſe lie within two miles and an half of St Andrews, and three and an half of Cupar. The lands of Eaſter Clatto conſiſt of 142 acres or thereby, and are at preſent poſſeſſed by Patrick Latto or his ſubtenant. The Tongues of Clatto, and part of Bonfield, conſiſt of about 123 acres of arable land, and 41 acres of muir, or thereby, and are poſſeſſed by James Grieve. The remainder of Bonfield, and the Poffle of Strickinneſs, are poſſeſſed by Thomas and William Aitken, Thomas Wilſon, and others.

III. The following FEU-DUTIES payable out of the lands of Poffle of Strickinneſs, viz.

	L.		
David Dilbart,	1	8	4
Robert Aitken,	1	6	8
David Adie,	2	3	4
Robert Richards,	0	0	6
	L. 4	18	10

The above lands hold partly of the Crown, and partly of a ſubject ſuperior. The title-deeds, articles of roup, rental, tenants tacks, and a plan of the lands, are to be ſeen in the hands of Charles Innes clerk to the ſignet, to whom, or to Robert Methven writer in St Andrews, any perſon wiſhing for further information may apply.

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